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Two Blow-Ups as Enemy Plots Are Disclosed MAY FORCE THEATRES TO CLOSE AT 10 P. M.

DRASTIC COAL PLANS HERE TO CLOSE CABARETS AND CAFES; BUSINESS MAY STOP AT 5 P. M.

Administrators Outline Sweeping Measures Necessary to Avert Great Tie-Up.

BROADWAY MUST SAVE.

All Schools Likely to Be Put On a One Session a Day Basis.

In the face of absolute denial of relief by National Fuel Administrator Garfield in Washington, New York's Fuel Administration is working out for conservation plans which will bring profound and far-reaching change to the whole aspect of life in this city—particularly Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

Here are the salient features in the attempts the Fuel Administration is considering to keep the city going on a daily coal supply which for a week past has averaged 35,000 tons—half of the minimum needed:

Broadway's cabaret restaurants and after-theatre places of dining and amusement may be closed altogether by the shutting off of their coal supplies. They will be asked to close at 9 o'clock and failure to heed this injunction will result in their shut-down "automatically."

All other public places of amusement—theatres, moving picture houses, billiard halls, bowling alleys, saloons, public and private dancing establishments—to close at 10 o'clock.

BUSINESS HOUSES MAY HAVE TO CLOSE AT 5 P. M.

All stores and other places of business to operate on a "day-light saving basis" of from 9 to 5 o'clock. No heat for business buildings after 5 o'clock, or between noon, Saturday and 9 o'clock Monday. Drug stores and, possibly, a few other businesses to be exempt.

Churches, museums and exhibition places, halls for the purposes of musicals and other places of public audience to be closed permanently until the coal famine is relieved.

Schools to be put on a one-session basis, so far as possible. Factories to alter their hours to prevent "peak loads" or maximum strain on power and light wires.

RIGID RULES NECESSARY UNLESS MORE COAL COMES.

"This is a complex problem," said State Fuel Administrator Wiggin, "and one to which we are trying to bring the utmost thought and consideration for the individual. But unless more coal comes to the city—twice as much as we have been receiving during the past seven days—the imposition of rules such as these will be absolutely essential to continue the city's life."

Mr. Wiggin explained in what priority the various coal needs of the city would be handled during the continuance of the fuel famine. In point of importance distribution would follow this schedule:

1. Care of utility corporations, such as light and heat power plants and traction companies.
2. Peddler coal for distribution to the poor.
3. Apartment houses.

10 P. M. BEDTIME SET FOR ALL OF BOSTON TO CONSERVE FUEL

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Massachusetts is going to bed at 10 o'clock next Monday night and every night thereafter until further notice. This is by order of State Fuel Administrator Storow. All stores, theatres, markets, saloons, office buildings and places of amusement must close at 10 sharp. Every night but Saturday is to be lightless for electric display signs. Big stores are to save daylight, and therefore fuel, by opening at 9 A. M. and closing at 5 P. M.

U. S. AVIATOR KILLED BY ACCIDENT IN FRANCE

Pershing Reports Two Deaths by Gas Asphyxiation and Several From Disease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Private T. H. Sharpe, United States Signal Corps, was killed in an aeroplane accident Jan. 7, and two other Americans were killed by gas. Gen. Pershing reported to the War Department today Sharpe's father, L. K. Sharpe, lives at La Marque, Tex.

The two killed from gas asphyxiation were: Aaron Crook of Abbeville, Ga., and Private Thomas Scott, No. 187 11th Street, Portland, Ore. Gen. Pershing reported the following additional deaths:

Walter L. Fitzgerald, meningitis; No. 423 East Prospect Street, York, Pa. Jesse F. Bonham, pneumonia and measles; R. F. D. No. 5, Newark, O. Harlan F. Parker, pneumonia; No. 704 North Division Street, Creston, Ia.

FIRST GERMAN COMMENT ON WILSON'S SPEECH

His Proposal Just as Inacceptable as That of Lloyd George, Says Cologne Paper.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.—President Wilson's peace programme is just as inacceptable to Germany as that of Premier Lloyd George, the Cologne Volkszeitung declared today.

BILLY SUNDAY'S PRAYER APPLAUDED IN HOUSE

Evangelist Opens Representatives' Session With Denunciation of Germany and Appeal for U.S. Victory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Billy Sunday prayed for the House of Representatives today. Hurling epithets at the Germans and praying with all his fervor that America's cause may triumph, the evangelist opened the session of the House. He asked for divine blessings for the President, the Allies of the United States and America's soldiers.

Heads were not bowed as the evangelist prayed, for every Congressman was gazing in wonder at the machine-like rapidity of his appeals. He referred to the Germans as a "wolfish pack of huns." When he finished there was applause.

Old Time Politician Commits Suicide. ROCHESTER, Jan. 10.—Marvin Burroughs, seventy-year-old Justice of the Peace and prominent in Seneca County politics for forty years, hanged himself in his bathroom this morning in a fit of despondency, due to ill-health.

EVERARD'S BROWN STOUT—This leading home drink sold everywhere.—Advt.

SUFFRAGE FORCES SURE OF VICTORY IN HOUSE TO-DAY

Miss Rankin Opens Final Debate—Wilson's Advocacy Cheers Women.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—One of the long and hard-fought goals of the Woman Suffrage cause seemed to be in sight to-day when the House took up the debate on the Constitutional amendment.

Backed by the approval of President Wilson, Suffragists were sure the Susan B. Anthony amendment would poll more than the necessary two-thirds when the House began voting late this afternoon.

So certain were the Suffragists of success in the House that they already have turned their attention to the Senate, where the amendment waits on the calendar, but without such favorable prospects. They are hopeful, however, that with the President's aid they will break down the opposition and secure passage there too. Then the question would be ready for submission to the States and years of effort would bear fruit.

When the House met Speaker Clark announced he would not vote from the chair unless there was a tie, in which case he would vote for the amendment. He said he expected the vote to come between 5 and 6 o'clock. The Speaker reserved his bench in the gallery for officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. These guests included Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Helen H. Gardiner, Mrs. Maud Wood Park and Miss Rose Young.

Scattered through the crowded galleries were Suffragists of both factions from all parts of the country and many members of the Anti-Suffrage ranks. Leaders of the Woman's Party were there in force, hailing the occasion as a victory for the White House pickets.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, wearing a large bouquet of roses, the gift of the National Suffrage Association, led the Republican Suffrage advocates, while Representative Baker, Chairman of the Suffrage Committee, was the Suffrage floor leader for the Democrats. Representative Meeker was the Republican floor leader for the "Anti," and Representative Clark led the Democratic opposition.

Miss Rankin opened the debate amid a great ovation from the Members of the House. Everyone on the floor rose with cheers and applause.

"We are facing a question of political revolution, a question forced to an issue now by international circumstances," said Miss Rankin. "Every great woman who stands out in our history has asked the Government to permit women to serve more effectively the national welfare. To-day, as never before, the nation needs its women."

Representative Gray of New Jersey, opposing the resolution, recalled that Miss Rankin, when Congress was passing in 1907, when Congress voted for war on Germany, said: "I love my country, but I cannot vote for war."

"How would you like to have Congress made up of a majority of women before the war is over?" he demanded.

When Representative Cantrell of Kentucky told of going to the White House conference last night at which the President approved the amendment the House broke out in laughter, applause and cheers. He was not ashamed, he declared, to ask advice of the President.

"This House will follow absolutely his advice," said Cantrell.

"Nothing doing," shouted Representative Ragdale, Democrat, of South Carolina.

As the debate progressed Representa-

NEW PLOTS BY ENEMY ALIENS TO DESTROY PROPERTY AND HAMPER U. S. WORK FOR WAR

Government Agencies Run Down More Spies With Maps and Plans of Fortifications.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Through intercepted communications and evidence found on a score or more of arrested aliens Government agents have discovered a concerted movement to reorganize German sabotage and anti-war propaganda in this country.

This was disclosed to-day by Government officials, who decline to give details of a series of measures recently taken to prevent the rebuilding of a unified enemy spy system. It is known that about thirty Germans and a few Scandinavians have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the new plot. The Germans have been interned and the Scandinavians sent out of the country. Some Americans are under suspicion and are being closely watched.

The evidence gathered in the round-up indicated that a few leaders whose identity has not been disclosed, but who are believed to be neutral subjects, tried to communicate with a number of agitators located mainly in Eastern seaboard, in industrial centers and in the extreme West, to develop co-operation among them.

Sabotage was to be conducted systematically and propaganda for peace or dissemination of pessimistic war reports was to be stimulated under direction of a recognized head. There were indications also that the headquarters was to gather bits of information from all parts of the country and forward it to Germany through a north European neutral by code communications carried by members of ship crews or other means.

Hundreds of self-appointed spies now are believed to be at work in the United States, but officials disclaim that they worry much about them. Many are said to be members of the Industrial Workers of the World, which has carried on organized destruction under stimulation in some cases, the Government charges, with German money. Fires and explosions which have occurred recently are said to be the work of individual cranks or paranoics, probably pro-German in their sympathies, but without direction of a master organization.

Many spy suspects caught recently have been found to carry plans of fortifications, drawings of airplane or truck parts, railroad maps showing bridges and other important points, plans of industrial centres and shipbuilding plants.

It was officially stated to-day that the several investigation agencies of the Government are now co-operating closely in running down dangerous persons. The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice works jointly with the Army Intelligence Service and the Navy Intelligence Service agents and customs inspectors are working harmoniously. The long-standing so-called "friction" between the Secret Service proper and the Bureau of Investigation is said to have been allayed to a great extent under W. H. Moran, the new Secret Service chief.

tative Baker said his prediction of adoption with fifteen to twenty five vote to pass, seemed unimpaired. The anti-suffragists, Representative Meeker gave only this estimate of the result:

"What can you expect when Congress is run by the preachers and the women?"

POWDER EXPLOSION WIPES OUT TOWN; ENGINE BLOWN UP

Heavy Loss of Life in Oklahoma Blast—Locomotive Wrecked at Memphis.

PORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 10.—The powder and dynamite plant at Patterson, Okla., eighteen miles east of McAlester, Okla., was blown up to-day and according to meagre messages there has been a heavy loss of life.

The telegraph operator of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad at Patterson wired that the town had been wiped out. The explosion rocked the mining town of Bokoshe, eighteen miles west of Port Smith. At Crowder, west of here, every plate glass window was broken.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 10.—Dynamite in coal shovels into the engine's boiler this afternoon exploded a freight locomotive at Harahan Bridge, spanning the Mississippi River here, injuring several persons. At least two men are reported to be dying.

The fireman, W. L. Brewer of Paducah, Ky., was blown through the window of the engine. H. T. Malone, switchman, of Memphis, was scalded. The Harahan Bridge is the largest bridge over the Mississippi. Until recently it had been guarded by Federal troops. It is now under a military guard. Police are investigating the possibility of a plot to wreck the bridge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—Adolf Bollman, detained by Federal authorities as a suspected German spy and who, it was said, had been active in German circles here, has escaped, according to an announcement to-day by Don Ralston of the United States Department of Justice.

GERMAN WITH MYSTERIOUS BOTTLE SEIZED IN WALL ST.

Arrested in Engine Room of Bankers' Trust Company Building—Had Revolver Also.

New York, Jan. 10.—A German who had been on naturalization papers was arrested this afternoon in the engine room of the Bankers' Trust Company building at No. 10 Wall Street. He carried a loaded revolver and a bottle containing a clear liquid which is being analyzed.

Detective Murphy and Detective McNeil made the arrest after they had been called to the building by employees on the engine room. They looked through the door and saw a man in a dark suit and hat, who was holding a bottle. They charged and the man was seized. Whether the contents of the bottle are dangerous is an enquiry.

Walter Lannier was employed in the engine room. He was unemployed last Christmas. He had \$250 in his pocket. He said the revolver belonged to his son, who he said, is in the United States Navy.

(RACING ENTRIES ON 2D PAGE.)

TROTSKY WARNS GERMANS THE PEACE NEGOTIATORS MUST GO TO STOCKHOLM

Representatives of Central Powers Told They May Feel Weight of Russian Arms.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 10.—Reports of the first session of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk when they were resumed on Tuesday say that Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, insisted upon the removal of the conference to Stockholm.

He is reported to have told the German and Austrian delegates that if they did not accede to his request they would feel the weight of the arms of the Russian democracy and the weight of the voice of their own democracies.

The Evening Post says the Germans did not refuse to continue the negotiations, but that it was not specified where they would take place.

GERMANS ASK SWEDEN TO ACT AS GO-BETWEEN WITH ALLIED NATIONS

Delegation in Petrograd Makes Advances Through the Swedish Legation at Russian Capital.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 10.—The German delegations in Petrograd are reported by the Evening Post to have got into touch with the Swedish Legation here and to have expressed the desire that Sweden act as a go-between with Great Britain, France and Italy.

SEPARATE PEACE OF RUSSIANS AND BULGARS REPORTED

Official Announcement Made by Bulgarian Premier, Says a Despatch From Berne.

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 10. (Associated Press).—A separate peace agreement is reported to have been signed by Russia and Bulgaria. A Bulgarian correspondent of the Bund says Premier Radolovitch read the following despatch from Brest-Litovsk in Parliament:

"War between Russia and Bulgaria ceases. Diplomatic and economic relations between Russia and Bulgaria are resumed. Russia recognizes Bulgaria's right to nominate a delegate to an International Danube Commission. The first peace is thus concluded, with the consent of Bulgaria's allies."

The Bund says Bulgaria has appointed a minister to Petrograd and a consul general to be stationed at Odessa and has ordered the resumption of navigation to Odessa.

Bulgaria took part with Germany, Austria and Turkey in the first negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, and it has been assumed that no peace terms would be agreed to by the Central Powers except in concert. Advice yesterday giving the names of those who took part in the first session of the Brest-Litovsk conference when they were resumed this week adds no mention of a Bulgarian representative.

Big Increase in Unfilled Steel Enamels.

The United States Steel Corporation for December 1917 reported 14,312 tons, for January statement issued to-day said.

DISGUISED POISONS.

At night in the United States, the poison is disguised as a harmless substance. —Advt.

ARMY HAS 86,000 AVIATORS NOW IN SERVICE, SAYS BAKER; SUBSTANTIAL FORCE IN FRANCE

"No Fighting Force of Men of Similar Size in the History of the World Has Ever Been Raised, Equipped or Trained So Quickly."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary of War Baker made the following statement to-day to the Senate Military Committee which is investigating war conditions:

"A substantial army is already in France, where both men and officers have been additionally and specially trained and are ready for active service."

"The United States Army has grown in nine months from 9,531 officers to 110,556 officers and from 202,510 men to 1,428,650 men—a result which showed the 'splendid effectiveness' of the American people."

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well-being of an army."

"The total number already in the military service is one and a half times as large as any force ever mobilized by this nation."

"Of the total War Department appropriations for 1918, \$3,200,000,000 was for the Ordnance Department, of which contracts amounting to \$1,677,000,000 already have been placed."

"Many of the Ordnance Department's contracts involve increase of plant facilities, or the construction of new plants, and constant inspection by inspectors who have had to be trained in specially established schools."

"The subsistence of the army has been above criticism; its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete and reserves will rapidly accumulate."

"For the Quartermaster General's Department in 1918 \$3,018,000,000 was appropriated, or a sum more than four times as great as the 1915 appropriations for all Governmental purposes."

"The aviation section of the Signal Corps on the first day of April, 1917, consisted of 65 officers and 1,120 men. On the first day of January, 1918, it consisted of 3,900 officers and 82,120 men."

"Arms of the most modern and effective kind have been provided for every soldier in France, and are available for every fighting man who can be sent to France in 1918."

"Our army in France under Gen. Pershing, and our Allies, are entitled to have the benefit resulting from the depression of the morale of their enemies, which must come when the Germans realize that the American democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated, but actually brought the full power of its men and resources into completely organized strength against their military machine."

"I state the foregoing conditions of the War Department's problem, and some of the results attained, because in the first place the American people are entitled to know of the splendid effectiveness with which they have been able to organize the man power and the material power of the Nation in a great cause."

"By the co-operation of all interests and all people in the country the Nation is now organized and set to its task with unanimity of spirit and confidence in its powers. More has been done than anybody dared to believe possible. That there have been here and there errors of judgment and delays goes without saying, but I should be wanting in frankness were I to omit my own estimate of the real unselfishness and intelligence with which my associates, military and civilian, have applied themselves to this undertaking, and the results demonstrate the success of their efforts."

The Secretary gave the committee an outline of the work of the department and its various bureaus.

"On the first day of April, 1917, the of a draft law the execution of